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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1921.

The Distinction John Hay Made.

Soon after the beginning of military operations in the war between Russia and Japan, and with a view to preserving the integrity of China against the accidents of that struggle, Secretary JOHN HAY addressed from Washington to our diplomatic representatives at St. Petersburg, Tokio and Pekin this note of instructions, dated February 10, 1904:

"You will express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the earnest desire of the Government of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan the neutrality of China and in all practicable ways her administrative entity shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful intercourse of the world may be occasioned."

The purpose and scope and limitations of this effort on the part of the sane statesman who gave to the country and the world the American doctrine of the Open Door were explained three days later in a private note for the information of the Editor of THE SUN. This letter, we believe, is now for the first time printed:

"I think you will see there is no dynamite in this and no 'promise or potency' of it.

"*We are not forming an alliance with any one;* we are not binding ourselves to any action, immediate or prospective. We are simply trying to get both of the combatants to agree not to drag China into anarchy—a thing to be deprecated by all the world. Yours faithfully,

"JOHN HAY.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"WASHINGTON, February 13, 1904."

The distinction here so clearly drawn between a voluntary agreement of international cooperation, morally binding on both parties but embodied in no formal treaty, and, on the other hand, an entangling alliance fraught with the potency if not the promise of unforeseen responsibilities and complications, is of considerable present interest. It is characteristic of JOHN HAY's policy and methods throughout his labors in behalf of the Open Door in China and the protection of the Chinese nation against spoliation by greedy aggressors.

Association and cooperation without alliance! That was the basis of our own participation in the recent war with the Central Powers.

What Secretary HAY meant by the "dynamite" there might be in an alliance to bring about the result he had at heart it is not difficult to conjecture.

Suppose he had proposed to the interested Powers a league of nations of the Wilsonian kind, subordinating national sovereignty to a supergovernmental scheme.

Or suppose he had proposed a cast iron treaty contract, to which the United States was a party, establishing a joint guaranty of China's neutrality and integrity during and after the war then beginning. That would have been an alliance, and a committal on our part to military action, if necessary, to enforce neutrality and to safeguard "administrative entity." It would even have been an agreement to engage in war operations, if necessary, to compel China to remain neutral; and what would have been our plight, after having guaranteed China's neutrality, if through a revolution in her Government, or through an upheaval of Chinese sentiment unfavorable to foreign participation in her affairs, she should have refused to remain neutral? What would have been our job if league duty or treaty engagement had summoned us to force these four hundred million people, half way around the globe, back into the neutral state for which we had made ourselves responsible?

Plainly, that was what JOHN HAY meant by "dynamite." His ardor for the successful application of the principle of the Open Door, his zeal for the safeguarding of China's administrative entity, did not blind him in the least to those perils of treaty committal and entangling political connection which some later statesmen in power have either dimly perceived or, perceiving, have deliberately ignored.

Mayor Hylan Again.

Mayor HYLAN is reelected by a vote so overwhelming that the local opposition to him is dumfounded and the country may be startled. If anybody in or out of this city stops to think about the matter, however, he will not conclude that the Hylan avalanch indicates that New York has gone to the political dogs or wants to go to the political dogs. Nobody could be more confident than THE NEW YORK HERALD is that such is not the fact, is nothing like the fact.

The people of New York do not prefer inefficient government to efficient government. The people of New York are not willing to do without schools. They do not look with indifference upon a demoralized Police Department, public market graft and dock scandals.

The people of New York, on the contrary, want not only an honest municipal government but a well managed municipal government. They want the best that intelligence and capacity in the City Hall can give them.

Why did the people of New York reelect Mayor HYLAN, then, by a plurality running beyond 400,000? THE NEW YORK HERALD believes the explanation is that they simply were stampeded by Mayor HYLAN's 5 cent fare cry. Undoubtedly the State prohibition enforcement act was strongly resented by certain elements, but only a single overpowering obsession obscuring nearly every other political idea could account for so wild a rush as the people of this city yesterday made toward HYLAN.

With HYLAN's vulnerable record for the last four years; with the mistakes he has made, not of the heart, as ex-Governor SMITH expressed it, but of the head; with the neglect of virtually all the city's interests and the proved unfitness of Mr. HYLAN to fill the great office which calls for the best brains, the best training and the best character obtainable; with the unfortunate associations surrounding him, it is not possible, it is not thinkable, that the people of New York would have reelected him if they had not been so far misled by his 5 cent fare issue as to be voting in effect on nothing else.

To the great mass of the voters the 5 cent fare, possibly because it typified for them the Home Rule principle at stake, became for the moment of more importance than all the real issues. It was from first to last a false issue. It was a false issue because HYLAN did not save the 5 cent fare for New York, as he made his public believe. HYLAN's boasted 5 cent fare had become, with the loss of transfers due to his policy, an average 6 cent fare. The extra taxes which had to be levied on account of the transit companies' deficits and bankruptcies made it even more than a 6 cent fare, part of it going straight into the rents.

It was a false issue because, as Mayor HYLAN in his first term did not save the 5 cent fare for New York, Mayor HYLAN in his second term cannot restore the 5 cent fare to New York. If this is to be done it will be only the Transit Commission which can do it.

But with the voters of New York completely deceived as to the 5 cent fare, with every other issue thrust far into the background by a Mayor and candidate who showed himself a past master of political cunning and trickery, that false issue served not merely to reelect Mr. HYLAN but to reelect him by a plurality such as no other candidate for that office ever approached, even with due allowance made for the increase of the vote by women.

Yet nobody need suppose that New York is either ruined or disgraced by this election and by the measure of the Hylan vote. New York still has its work to do and New York will do it with Mr. HYLAN for Mayor as it would do it with anybody else in his place. New York still will be the first city of the country in its aspirations and its merits as in its population and its wealth, as it would be with another in the City Hall. New York is still New York, and for the next four years is going to be New York.

Walking to Walk.

For a long time in this country walking attracted less attention than any other outdoor pastime on the calendar. Indeed, once upon a time a man who felt like going for a tramp simply put on his hat and started off. He carried no advertisement of his game such as Englishmen did with their knickers, heavy shoes, distinctive hats and stout walking sticks. The American simply went walking to walk. Those times are passing. Walking is coming into the recognition it deserves. Hiking is fashionable. Clubs are formed to promote it.

Most advocates and practitioners of all round sports have preached the benefits of walking these many years. Whether they had many disciples it was never an easy matter to determine, for the main reason that the pedestrian did not carry the badge of his game with him as does the tennis or golf player. But now the men and women who walk for the pleasure of being outdoors on foot have taken largely to the English fashion of a special costume for this particular game. Khaki knickerbockers, sport skirts, sweaters, heavy shoes, rough clothing generally proclaim the hiker. More and more on Saturday afternoons and Sundays on the less crowded roads leading out of Manhattan may these sensibly clad figures be seen footing it.

They are visible signs of the growth of the best and cheapest of outdoor sports. To many men walking in the warmer months affords little pleasure owing to the discomfort the heat means. The autumn brings the pedestrian's best months, when he can fight chill winds with the glow born of exertion and with no bills to pay for fuel. To the man or woman who goes walking to walk autumn and winter are the top of the year.

Corn in the Furnace.

Twenty-five years ago the farmers of the West burned their corn for fuel not because coal was high but because corn was desperately low. It was not worth paying the freight to get it to the great grain markets. To-day the Secretary of Agriculture is discussing putting corn into the furnace as commercial fuel not merely because corn is low but because coal is desperately high.

Secretary WALLACE declares that in the agricultural districts where corn is now very cheap the coal sent there is usually of a rather poor grade. Dry corn on the ear has a fuel value, the Secretary says, equal to such poor grades of coal. It is only a question of price, then, as to which the farmer and the general consumer in those districts will find it best to burn in their furnaces and cooking stoves.

Ear corn at twenty cents a bushel, according to the head of the Department of Agriculture, is as good a fuel bargain as average Western soft coal at $10 a ton. Except in isolated districts, perhaps corn at the farm is not doomed to a twenty cent level when it is worth in Chicago, all freight and handling charges included, about forty-five cents a bushel. But if Secretary WALLACE is right corn at thirty cents a bushel is equal to coal at fifteen dollars a ton, and at thirty-two cents is equal to coal at sixteen dollars a ton. Both these prices are a possibility, if not a fact, in many Western sections.

Since the farmer can save both the shipping charges on hauling his corn to the central markets and the shipping charges on hauling the coal back to the agricultural districts, corn, as the Secretary fears, undoubtedly will be the cheaper fuel for him in many parts of the West. In the country towns of the sections where the corn grower's price is so cheap general consumers can takeadvantage of pretty much the same conditions of haulage savings, since transportation is a big share of the cost of coal after it reaches the mouth of the mine, as labor charges are nearly the whole cost of getting it out of the vein and the pit.

Secretary WALLACE's alarm over the fate of corn may be exaggerated. Nevertheless, the situation which he contrasts is an economic monstrosity which the country will do well to take to heart. Corn is the basic food product of the nation, going into the meats, the milk, butter, eggs and cheese which the American people consume. Coal is the basic industrial product upon which are dependent not only the iron and steel, the machinery and equipment of the manufacturing plants but the driving power of the mills and of transportation. Yet, when there has been a swift and violent liquidation of corn, the basic food product, there has been nothing like a reasonable liquidation of coal, the basic industrial product.

The whole country waits upon a general liquidation, fairly proportioned and evenly balanced, to put all the productive wheels in motion and let business and employment come into their own again.

The Physician's Code.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts recently rendered a decision in a case involving the right of a physician and surgeon to practise in that State which is of interest to the medical profession everywhere.

A statute of Massachusetts provides that the Board of Registration in Medicine may revoke the license of a practitioner who has been guilty of gross misconduct in his professional activities. A licensed practitioner agreed to perform, or to attempt to perform, an operation which had it been carried out would have made him liable to prosecution for a crime. For this the board revoked his license; the physician contended that it was without the power so to do, because he had not been convicted of a criminal act. The Supreme Court, through Chief Justice RUGG, said, as striking sentences from the decision are quoted in *American Medicine*, that:

"Soundness of moral fibre to insure the proper use of medical learning is as essential to the public health as medical learning itself. Mere intellectual power and scientific achievement without uprightness of character may be more harmful than ignorance.

"Highly trained intelligence combined with disregard of the fundamental virtues is a menace. A physician, however skilful, who is guilty of deceit, malpractice or gross misconduct in the practice of his profession, even though not amounting to an offence against the criminal laws, well may be thought to be pernicious in relation to the health of the community.

"He had no vested right to prey upon society by the exercise of deceit, malpractice or gross misconduct in the practice of his profession. His license to practise constituted no contract of that nature."

In commending the decision *American Medicine* says that it will be regarded as "a salutary exposition of a law that is designed to protect the reputation of physicians against the abominable characters who unscrupulously disregard the force of medical traditions of honor and by their actions bring contumely and disgrace upon the medical profession."

This acceptably disposes of the ethical side of the incident. Practically it appears plain that the Massachusetts court has pointed the way toward a method of handling a class of offenders whose calling has hitherto made them difficult to reach through the ordinary processes of the law, which require that a crime shall have been committed before the public can protect itself.

Canada's Buffalo Problem.

Twelve years ago the Dominion of Canada established 740 head of buffalo on a 100,000 acre reservation. The buffalo now number over 5,000. They threaten to overrun their range. Consequently, in Canada the buffalo problem is not how to save the animal from extinction, but how to keep the herd within bounds.

It involves an interesting question suggestive of commercial possibilities worth consideration. Mounted buffalo heads have brought as much as $1,025 at the Montreal fur auctions. But this, naturally, is a very restricted market. Here and there some person or some hotel or club might be willing to pay a fancy price for a mounted buffalo head, but this would be only a casual by-product incident to an established buffalo raising industry.

When it comes to buffalo robes, that is quite another matter. Mr. HARKIN, the Dominion's Buffalo Park Commissioner, says such robes find ready sale at $100 each. Their wearing qualities are remarkable. A buffalo robe or a buffalo robe coat is as good after twenty years wear as it was in the beginning. They are unexcelled for warmth. In our rigorous winters the demand for buffalo robes, wraps and overcoats, even at the price of $100, would mean a very considerable revenue.

There is also the wool. Every spring the buffaloes shed their wool and Mr. HARKIN sends riders out over the prairie to collect it. It is carded and spun and it works up into a wool of extraordinary strength.

Yet, with $1,000 or so for a mounted buffalo head now and then; with $100 each for many hundreds of robes and with an indeterminable, but not negligible, sum for buffalo wool, the buffalo as a potentially productive animal is not exhausted. His exploiters have only got under his hide and relieved him of his headgear. Buffalo meat will not stand comparison with beef, but it is not to be despised by a good deal. Leather made from buffalo skin does not do very well for shoe soles, but it is strong, elastic and has a distinctive value of its own in certain uses.

Altogether the buffalo in commerce has serious claims to consideration. Given the range and the conditions to meet such remarkable reproductive possibilities as he has demonstrated in the Dominion Buffalo Park, our old friend of the Western plains, so long lamented as gone forever, may yet be readopted on a permanent paying basis into the ordered mechanism of our American life.

Massachusetts having abandoned the practice of electing its Governor every year and adopted the two year term for its "supreme executive magistrate," as the State Constitution styles him, his Excellency CHANNING H. COX had the pleasure of not being forced to canvass the Commonwealth this year. This was satisfactory for Mr. Cox, but it robbed the day's news of one of the interesting incidents to which the public has become accustomed, the early receipt of the complete count from some lively Old Bay State town.

Albany's Democratic Mayor-elect, WILLIAM S. HACKETT, is a banker of experience, a business man of ability, who has revealed himself as a politician of resource and energy. It took a good man to overthrow the well constructed, smoothly functioning Barnes machine in the State capital.

Those who regret that New York city had such a tame campaign may draw comfort from Clayhole voting precinct, on Troublesome Creek, in Breathitt county, Kentucky, where soon after the polls opened the spirited electors had a fight in which six men were killed and five wounded. In some parts of the country politics is still taken seriously.

Foreign delegates to the armament conference, it is said, will be treated liberally as regards liquid refreshments. No trouble ought therefore to be experienced in disarming suspicion.

The Old Collector.

How tenderly he holds within his palm
A bit of porphyry or carven jade—
Scent bottles, by some famous workman made
Ere Solomon had written his first Psalm;
Vases, where Ptolemy kept pungent balm.
He fingers gently; and his eager eyes
Beam like a lover's on his latest prize—
A Kora-han, wrapt in centuries of calm.

He has no use for any modern art,
No matter how much beauty it may hold,
He only cares for treasures that impart
The glamour of things historical and old:
Things like himself, as scarce as some rare page
Torn from the romance of another age.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

The Waste Oil Nuisance.

A Defence of the Ships Against Which Complaint Is Made.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your comments on the oil nuisance the technical aspect of the case against the oil burners seems to have been ignored, accepting only the point of view of the people on the beach. It is for their information that I submit these facts:

The fuel oil used for the propulsion of ships is carried in tanks in the double bottom of the ship. These tanks are also the ballast tanks.

An oil burning ship has the double bottom stored with oil when leaving port and bound on a voyage that taxes her fuel capacity. While at sea and as the oil is used up the sea water is necessarily pumped into the vacant spaces to preserve the trim and very often the safety of the ship.

When port is approached and as soon as the safety of the ship will permit, the sea water thus injected is pumped out again to make room for the next bunkering of oil.

From the very nature of things some residue oil must stick to the sea water thus pumped out. If near a coast it is more than likely to drift inshore, though not always.

I have inferred from your editorial article that it was understood that a lot of refuse oil that could just as well be carried in and delivered to a scow was simply dumped overboard at Ambrose to save trouble. If that were the practice there would be justice in a kick, but it is never done by oil burning ships with residue fuel oil.

Perhaps, however, something could be done to prevent oil barges from dumping tank refuse on the coast, and that would, by the way, give New Jersey Congressmen something worth while to go up against, but laws designed to control the management of fuel oil would very likely prove futile. Or the oil burner would become extinct.

V. J. SLOCUM.

BROOKLYN, November 8.

The Negro and the South.

Mr. Harding's Speech Criticised by a Citizen of Georgia.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In his Birmingham speech the President said: "The negro must and should be given economic and political equality, but social equality could never be."

It ought to be clear to the average American, regardless of the section of the country to which he belongs, how impossible it would be to share the responsibilities of government with negroes without also sharing social equality with them.

President Harding holds the view that the South should afford better educational facilities for the negroes in order that they may remain in the South to cultivate the fields. The answer to that is simple: Where the negro has any education worth speaking of he seeks other employment than working in the fields.

Owing to the presence of a large negro population the conditions prevailing in the South are widely different from those existing in other parts of the country. The truth of this statement is made plain when we read daily of the crimes committed by negroes all over the South. Even at the present time here in Atlanta holdups, robberies and murders are committed daily by daring negro criminals. How much more would negro crime sweep the South if negroes ran the government and white people had to depend on negro police, negro jurors, negro judges or negro anybody else to get justice and protection from their daring crimes!

That part of President Harding's speech advocating negro political equality has left a very unfavorable impression on his hearers and readers in the South. The one living fact all white Americans, regardless of section or party, should forever bear in mind is that the Government of the United States was founded by white men and should forever remain in the hands of white men and not in the hands of negroes.

Look at the riots in Omaha and the burning of the magnificent court house there by a mob to get a negro who committed an unspeakable crime against humanity. Then picture the same condition in a more intensified degree as it exists in the South, then ask the State of Nebraska to share the State government with criminals of such a type.

The best opinion and thought in the South seriously differs with President Harding in his views on negro political equality in the South. The South owes it as a duty to itself and to future generations to come to uphold white supremacy in the South, as against being submerged by an inferior black race.

SOUTHERNER.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 6.

Armistice Day Music.

Mrs. Scott Criticises the Choice of 'America' at Arlington.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have sent the President a letter in which I say:

"The morning papers give the programme for the ceremonies at Arlington on Armistice Day.

"Our national anthem is 'The Star Spangled Banner' and during the war that air grew to mean all that love of country and idealism which inspired those nameless soldiers whose sacrifice is to be memorialized on November 11. Why, then, substitute 'America,' the air to which is the inspiration of the British soldier?

"Why not the 'Marseillaise' or the Italian hymn?

"Why borrow when we can use our own, recreate by its means the throb and aspiration with which we were stirred when these men marched away?

"Over this sacred body let us sing again 'The Star Spangled Banner.'"

LUCY P. SCOTT.

NEW YORK, November 8.

Display the Flags Early.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Urge your readers to display their flags early on November 11, Armistice Day. F. O.

NEW YORK, November 8.

Whiz Bang Goes Up.

From the Oklahoman.

Because the people living at Whiz Bang, a boom town in the western Osage oil district, are squatters on Indian land it is understood the Federal Government has issued orders for the land to be vacated. Titles cannot be given at Whiz Bang and persons living there pay rentals for the lots they occupy. It is said that Whiz Bang will be moved to Apperson.

As It Seems to a Texan.

From the Galveston News.

It has just about gotten so in this country that when a person has heel trouble they pull his teeth, and if he gets a bone felon they take his tonsils out.

Casella Plays Beethoven Sonata

Young Italian Composer-Pianist Also Heard in His Own Music at Recital.

Alfredo Casella, the young Italian composer and pianist, gave a recital of piano music last evening in Town Hall. He played first Beethoven's sonata in D minor, opus 31, No. 2, which he interpreted as a musician and a composer rather than as a piano virtuoso. Mr. Casella has edited the sonatas of Beethoven and written an introductory essay, which shows him to be not only a scholar but a thinker of some independence.

However, modernism as now "understanded of the people" was expected to be the feature of the recital. Even the four piquant pieces of Scarlatti following the Beethoven were forgotten when the pianist prefaced himself and Malipiero with Debussy and Albeniz, probably just to show whence came the seed. Of the Debussy pieces none except the familiar "Cathedrale Engloutie" was impressive, but they revealed the pattern. Even Albeniz seemed to be not only a man but a brother.

"Risonanze," four very short and closely connected pieces by Malipiero, were heard after the Spaniard's music. These pieces were quite too utterly precious for ears attuned to earthly song. "Risonanze" was a good name for them. They were just aggregations of liquid sounds, very pretty and extremely watery. They were heard for the first, and possibly the last, time in this country.

Mr. Casella played next "Onze Pieces Enfantines" of his own, also heard for the first time here. A prelude led to a waltz on the white keys and a canon on the black. The canon must have reminded aged pianists of the dear old "Black Key Polka Mazurka" which they played when they were children. "Hommage a Clementi" turned out to be a five finger exercise. If you know Clementi's "Gradus ad Parnassum" you appreciate the jest. A charming siciliana and a still more charming minuet followed. Unimportant but delightfully graceful trifles these. The last three numbers, "Chimes," a lullaby and a gallop, were inconsequential in the extreme.

But none of these little compositions was a tangle of discords, none was obscure, none was disagreeable. On the contrary all were simple, most of them were tuneful, and the best were thoroughly musical. Those who waited to hear them expecting that they would be either shilling shockers or penny dreadfuls were disappointed. The recital came to its end with the prelude, chorale and fugue of Cesar Franck.

MME. NEY PLAYS CHOPIN.

Pianist Falls Below Standard Set at First Recital.

Mme. Elly Ney, the distinguished pianist, gave a recital of Chopin music in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. It is not essential to catalogue the works she presented. The B flat minor sonata ballads in F and A flat and the B flat minor scherzo were the larger ones. If Mme. Ney had sustained the level which she attained in her first performance, that of the C minor prelude in a group of eight from opus 28, yesterday's would have been one of the memorable piano recitals of the decade. Her playing of this noble succession of harmonies was itself as noble as the work. The whole group afforded an impressive exhibition of the romantic side of her art.

But with the sonata came disappointments, harsh and jangling fortes, blurred and uncertain outlines in bravura, unaccountable and apparently whimsical alterations of tempo in the funeral march (the marchers must have staggered) and a whispering of the funeral cantilena almost pianissimo throughout and with both pedals down. Of course the wind blew over the grave and it was a "raw and gusty day," such as that on which Cæsar vainly tried to swim the Tiber.

Yet underlying the indiosyncrasies of Mme. Ney's performance of the sonata were a breadth of conception and a delicacy of sentiment that would have raised a minor pianist to distinction. The whims and vagaries of a powerful artistic personality differ materially from the blunders of mediocrities. Mme. Ney is interesting. Many pianists who play more cleanly and with more scholastic correctness are discouragingly dull

AMERICAN INSTITUTE SHOW.

The American Institute of the City of New York, opened its ninetieth annual exhibition of chrysanthemums, roses, carnations, fruits and vegetables in the Engineering Building, 25-33 West Thirty-ninth street. It will remain open from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 10 o'clock at night until Friday evening.

The Wisdom of the Romantic.

To see him in his gray and dismal room
Was not to think of him as one who roamed
Green, brilliant hills and golden seas that foamed
Under a sky that held no hint of doom.
He seemed a lost, eternal friend of gloom
And not the lover who had lately threaded
The laughing, sunshine ways where naught is dreaded.
And glamour mocks its solemn, waiting tomb.

But in the treasure chambers of his brain
He guards those shining landscapes of content:
And when he leaves the room where he is pent
They are the cherished scenes he will regain.
But now, like any patient squirrel, he knows
Enough to sleep through winter's dreary snows.

CHARLES M. PRAGER.

Railroad Fares.

Travelling Salesmen Ask Support for Bills Before Congress.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The National Council of Travelling Salesmen's Associations has bent every effort toward readjustment of the abnormal conditions and prices brought about by the world war. A commercial investigation of travelling conditions and rates caused the National Council to appeal to Congress for relief, with assurance that in return for concessions and reductions in rates there would undoubtedly be an increased volume of business to the carriers of the country.

There is no one thing that contributes more to the high cost of living than the high cost of railroad travel and railroad freight and express rates, particularly in so far as the commercial life of the nation is concerned.

The railroad rates, both freight and passenger, and the Pullman rates are to-day prohibitive and have practically throttled the business life and commercial development of the nation and are more to blame than any one thing for the great number of unemployed throughout the country.

It is claimed that during the first six months of this year the passenger fares paid to 148 railroads amounted to approximately $573,254,211 against $564,586,242 for the first six months of 1920 before the increase went into effect, and these fares were paid by 522,195,000 persons compared with 595,771,000 for the same period of 1920, while the average journey for the 1921 period was 35.04 miles against 36.41 miles for the 1920 period. Each traveller paid an average of 3.13 cents a mile for his railroad transportation as against 2.60 for the first six months of 1920.

It is estimated that freight revenues for the first six months of 1921 totalled $1,862,836,308 as against $1,860,948,323 for the 1920 period. The tonnage, however, like the passenger travel, dropped from 1,020,113 in the 1920 period to 779,360 for the 1921 period.

These figures speak for themselves most eloquently and every week continues to show a decrease in both passenger, freight and Pullman traffic. It is the old story of killing the goose that lays the golden egg, and unless some measure of relief is found, there is nothing ahead but disaster, not only for the railroads but for the commercial existence of our country.

There is now pending before the Congress legislation providing for the issuance of a mileage book, interchangeable, nontransferable, good on all interstate roads at 2½ cents a mile. The bill known as the Watson-Kahn bill provides for a 5,000 mile book. Another bill pending is known as the Spencer bill which provides for the issuance of such a book at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from the regular rates.

The passage of this legislation would be of great and immediate benefit to both the railroads and the country and would do more to relieve the unemployment situation and bring about activity in the agricultural, industrial and commercial world than any legislation that has been suggested or could be suggested to the Congress at the present time, and it has unequivocal indorsement of the great travelling public who represent the life blood of the nation.

HERBERT L. SCHAMBERG,
Managing Director.

NEW YORK, November 8.

Bagdad to London in 6 Days.

Itinerary of Officers by Air, Sea and Rail.

From the Manchester Guardian.

An officer of the Royal Air Force, proceeding home from Mesopotamia in the ordinary course of duty, has travelled from Bagdad to London in six days. He flew from Mesopotamia to Egypt in two days over the route which has been opened up by the Royal Air Force for the carriage of official mails.

Starting from Bagdad at 6 A. M. on the 15th of this month, the flight across the Syrian desert to Amman, a distance of 515 miles, was made in eight and three-quarter hours on the first day. The second day's journey commenced early, and by 9 o'clock Heliopolis was reached after a flight of 325 miles. From Heliopolis the journey was continued to Aboukir, the total distance covered on this day being 440 miles. This flight was arranged to connect with the sailing of the steamship Vienna from Alexandria dock.

Within forty minutes of arrival at Aboukir the officer embarked for the remainder of his journey to England by sea and rail. He arrived in London at 8:15 P. M. on the 21st, six days and fourteen hours after leaving Bagdad, having saved from ten to fourteen days in the passage.

The air route linking Palestine with Mesopotamia was surveyed and organized by the Royal Air Force in June of this year. A regular fortnightly service by air for the carriage of official correspondence was commenced on August 1.

Bad Wording Brought Freedom to Serfs.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Lithuania, whose quarrel with Poland over Vilna is at present engaging the attention of Europe, occupies a great place in the modern history of Russia as the province in which the emancipation of the serfs originated. The Lithuanian landowners had the reputation, which they long retained, of being the most tyrannical in Russia. Still, it was by a badly worded petition from them to the Czar Alexander II. that the latter saw his way to free 20,000,000 peasants. The landowners petitioned the Emperor for a more satisfactory arrangement of the relations between themselves and their serfs. They meant, of course, more satisfactory for the landowners. It is hard to imagine what their feelings must have been when the Czar, in reply, authorized the formation of committees to ameliorate the conditions of the serfs with a view to their emancipation. At the same time similar instructions were issued to other provinces praising the noble attitude of the Lithuanian landowners and suggesting that other proprietors might desire to follow such an example. The hint, needless to say, was immediately taken.

Missourians Find a Sea Monster.

From the Cabool Enterprise.

The petrified remains of what is believed to be a prehistoric reptile or deep sea monster has been discovered on a farm fifteen miles from Joplin. The general contour of the animal is in a good state of preservation and resembles a giant lizard. Its head is two feet long, the forelegs twelve feet, the tail twelve feet. Altogether it measures twenty-four feet. Because of numerous fossils and shells imbedded in the legs of the monster it is believed it inhabited the sea in prehistoric days. A request has been sent the Smithsonian Institution for an investigation.

Compensation.

From the Boston Transcript.

It seemed so sad to see the summer go—
The flowers wither and the giant oak
Scatter its heavy leafage far and low;
But last night, as I suddenly awoke
From dreamless sleep, bright in the eastern sky
A crescent moon lay, like a silver boat
Moored to the bare oak's branches far on high,
And on a sea of light I seemed to float—
To float till I had reached the flaming star
That shone supreme in regal majesty—
Whereat I turned, and looked back, and afar
Beheld this world, so petty then to me!
What though the summer's fled and trees are bare
When on celestial journeys one may fare?

LOUELLA C. POOLE.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy, followed by rain to-day; to-morrow clearing and colder, increasing east winds.

For New Jersey—Rain to-day; to-morrow clearing and colder, fresh easterly winds.

For Northern New England—Cloudy to-day, followed by snow or rain to-night and to-morrow; no change in temperature, fresh easterly winds.

For Southern New England—Cloudy, followed by rain or snow on the coast and rain in interior to-day; to-morrow clearing and colder, increasing easterly winds.

For Western New York—Snow to-day; to-morrow clearing, strong easterly winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Pressure is abnormally high along the north border from New England westward to the Pacific coast and over the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, and it is low over the central Mississippi Valley and the Canadian maritime provinces. The disturbance over the central Mississippi Valley has been attended by snows in the region of the great lakes, the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and by local rains in the south Atlantic and east Gulf State. Heavy snows fell in southern Michigan, extreme northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and eastern Iowa. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the plains States, the Rocky Mountain region and the upper Mississippi Valley. Colder weather is also reported from New England and the middle Atlantic States.

In the north Atlantic States cloudy weather will be followed by snow or rain to-morrow and to-morrow night, and clearing weather on Thursday without material change in temperature. In middle Atlantic and south Atlantic States the weather will be unsettled with rain to-morrow and clearing and colder Thursday. In the east Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley there will be rain and colder weather to-morrow and fair and colder weather on Thursday. In the region of the great lakes there will be snow to-morrow and cloudy weather Thursday without material change in temperature.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken a 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature Last 24 hrs High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall Last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	70	50	30.12	0	Clear
Albany	36	24	30.48	0	Cloudy
Atlantic City	48	38	30.38	0	Cloudy
Baltimore	50	40	30.36	0	Cloudy
Bismarck	22	14	30.60	0	Cloudy
Boston	40	24	30.48	0	Cloudy
Buffalo	32	28	30.42	.06	Snow
Cincinnati	62	34	30.04	0	Cloudy
Charleston	68	60	30.16	.60	Rain
Chicago	44	42	30.22	.84	Snow
Cleveland	44	36	30.20	0	Cloudy
Denver	44	30	30.52	0	Snow
Detroit	34	34	30.28	.08	Snow
Galveston	74	66	30.04	0	Clear
Helena	30	14	30.48	0	Cloudy
Jacksonville	72	68	30.10	1.20	Rain
Kansas City	54	54	30.24	0	Cloudy
Los Angeles	74	48	30.08	0	Pt. Cldy
Milwaukee	36	34	30.32	.46	Rain
New Orleans	80	66	30.04	0	Clear
Oklahoma	58	50	30.18	0	Cloudy
Philadelphia	46	38	30.42	0	Pt. Cldy
Pittsburgh	56	36	30.14	0	Clear
Portland, Me.	38	20	30.50	0	Clear
Portland, Ore.	60	46	30.26	0	Clear
Salt Lake City	54	38	30.28	0	Clear
San Antonio	84	56	29.96	0	Clear
San Diego	68	52	30.06	0	Cloudy
San Francisco	68	52	30.08	0	Cloudy
Seattle	50	48	30.34	0	Clear
St. Louis	72	46	30.02	0	Rain
St. Paul	32	26	30.46	0	Clear
Washington	50	40	30.32	0	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER REPORTS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.47	30.43
Humidity	.57	.56
Wind—direction	N.	E.
Wind—velocity	8	12
Weather	Clear	Cloudy
Precipitation	..	..

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	37	1 P. M.	44	6 P. M.	41
9 A. M.	36	2 P. M.	44	7 P. M.	42
10 A. M.	36	3 P. M.	44	8 P. M.	41
11 A. M.	40	4 P. M.	42	9 P. M.	43
12 A. M.	41	5 P. M.	41	10 P. M.	43

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	36	44	6 P. M.	41	51
12 M.	41	47	9 P. M.	43	49
3 P. M.	44	53	12 Mid.	42	49

Highest temperature, 45, at 3:15 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 35, at 9:45 P. M.
Average temperature, 40.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Luncheon in honor of Lieut.-Gen. Baron Jacques, of the Belgian army, by the Governor's Committee for the Reception of Distinguished Guests, Waldorf-Astoria, 1 P. M.; reception for Gen. Jacques, Army and Navy Club, 5 to 6 P. M.; dinner in his honor by Col. Thomas Fairservis, Brooklyn Club, 6 P. M.; Gen. Jacques will decorate five members of the 102d Engineers in behalf of the King of the Belgians, 106th Infantry Armory, Bedford and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

New York Southern Society, thirty-fifth anniversary smoker, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:15 P. M.

Board of Education meeting, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, 4 P. M.

Lip reading demonstration, New York League for the Hard of Hearing, Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street, 2:30 P. M.

J. W. McGurrin will speak on "The Menace of Foreign Propaganda," Knights of Columbus Institute, 81 Hanson place, Brooklyn, 8:15 P. M.

America's Making Exposition, Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Edward Earle of the history department, Columbia University, will speak on "Limitation of Armament," Brooklyn Woman's Club, 114 Pierpont street, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

Theoria luncheon, Hotel Astor, 12:30 P. M.

Roth Ladies Aid Society, card party, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

Leslie Aid Society, card party, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

Lecture on "Mexico and Central America," American Museum of Natural History, 3:30 P. M.

National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, meeting, Architectural League of New York, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, 3:30 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will speak on "The Physiology of Feeling and Emotion," Labor Temple, Fourteenth street and Second avenue, 8:30 P. M.

Life as a Fine Art Club, lecture, Hotel Commodore, 2 P. M.

New York Browning Society, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Verdi Club, musicale, Waldorf-Astoria, 11 A. M.

New York Lumber Trade Association, luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, 1 P. M.

British Schools and Universities Club, dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 6 P. M.

Kiwanis Club, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 P. M.

Patriotic Women of America, bridge party, Hotel McAlpin, 2 P. M.

Rotary Club, dinner, Hotel McAlpin, 6:30 P. M.

The Right Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon will lecture on "Who Did Finance Columbus?" Under the auspices of the Catholic Library Association, O. L. L. Auditorium, 468 West 143d street, 4:15 P. M.

Thomas Burgess will lecture on "The Greeks in America," Townsend Harris Hall, City College, 8:15 P. M.

Albert J. Nock will speak on "The Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments," Community Church House, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth stret, 8:15 P. M.

HAROLD BAUER PLAYS.

Beethoven Association Gives Its First Concert of Season.

The first concert of the Beethoven Association, of which Harold Bauer is president, took place last night in Aeolian Hall. Formed by prominent musicians two years ago for the artistic purpose of bringing forworks of Beethoven and to aid needy followers of the musical profession by the financial profits from the concerts, the society, now entering its thrid season, has achieved only success. Last night the house was sold out.

The programme, as has happened before, did not keep to the original plan. The instrumental compositions offered were Brahms's D minor sonata, opus 108, for piano and violin, and Beethoven's trio in B flat, opus 97, for piano, violin and cello. Between the two were five German lieder, namely, Brahms's "Nicht mehr zu dir zu gehen," Schubert's "Dass sie hier gewesen" and "Orpheus" and Schumann's "Roeselein, Roeselein" and "Schoene Wiege meiner Leiden." The "Roeselein" song was repeated.

The artists, all according to the rule being members of the society, were Harold Bauer, pianist; Louis Graveure, barytone; Hans Kindler, cellist, and Bronislaw Huberman, violinist.